

The Daily Gazetteer.

Nov. 1811

TUESDAY, APRIL 7. 1741.



In a former Paper I took some Pains to shew how little Credit was due to any Fragments of English History communicated thro' the Canal of Common Sense, by exposing his false Representation of the Affair of the Earl of Danby: I have since seen Reason to examine and state that Affair

particularly, because of late it is much insisted upon the Parliamentary Proceedings against that were Matters worthy of Applause and of

If we cannot be instructed from our own loss one of the greatest Benefits resulting from the Kind of Experience, since Political History speaking, the best Evidence in all relating to the Publick; and as to the Point we have all the Lights, all the Testimonies, Publick and Private Intelligence, that we can ask more, perhaps, than can be had in respect to Piece of History of the like Importance. We have then the Grounds of this Prosecution, of it, and its Consequences, that we may be formed as to the Mischief or Benefits resulting to the Publick.

Lord High Treasurer Danby was a very Minister in the Reign of Charles II. and had Share for some time in his Master's Confidence: Matter out of Dispute: That from the Nature of his Office, his superior Abilities, and the Criticism of Publick Affairs, he was principally the King in Matters relating to the publick Administration of Government, is likewise indubitable; was the sole Minister, that he absolutely directed the King's Councils, that he monopolized the Credit, shut out all other Ministers from Credit and thereby arrogated to himself a Supreme Power over Persons and Things, which render'd him responsible for all the Acts of the Administration, as Falshood: notwithstanding it was possibled by the Patriots of those Times, was generated, and made the Ground of very extraordinary Proceedings. All which plainly appears from Testimony, from the Confession of Friends and Enemies, and from clear indisputable Facts, a Mass of Evidence which no Art can forge, no Man evade.

His Master was very unfortunately engag'd directly opposite to that of his People. He was inclin'd to support the Popish Religion, so very desirous to maintain, and even to the Preterogative. But tho' these were his real Motives, as from a Comparison of Facts and Circumstances we are able to affirm at this Day; yet in his private Sentiments he was very different, so that it was impossible to form so distinct, so contrary Opinions; and as he was a Man of great Knowledge, such of his Ministers truly attach'd to the Interest of the Nation, and great Hopes of convincing him of his Error, of bringing him into a warm and ready Pursuit of Measures. This is a fair and impartial Account of the State Things were in, at the time the Earl of Danby came to have a considerable Share in the Administration; and from hence we may easily see the Difficulties he labour'd under, and what Steps he must have been oblig'd to take, to be ever so honest, his Loyalty ever so sincere, the Lord Treasurer was a hearty

both by Education and Principle, and as a Party in general, and the Creatures of the King in particular, were his determin'd Enemies to such a Degree that they propagated incredible as it was malicious; and yet it was not of the Charge against him (as, indeed, I mean, his having procur'd the Murder of Sir William Godfrey, in order to render the Papists transferring the Guilt upon them. In respect to this, he was an Enemy to French Counsels, as he durst dissuade the King from making any such; assuring him that he would never find any sincere or beneficial. All this fully appears from his Letters, the most distinct and authentic of the real Designs and unfeigned Sentiments of the French and Popish Faction.

King Charles had at that time for his Minister at the Court of France Mr. Montague, a Person of great Address and courtly Abilities; he had always profess'd a high Regard for, and a strict Dependence on the Treasurer, who on the other hand seems to have had a great Esteem for him. This Mr. Montague knowing the Distress the King was in for Money, and how grateful every Man was who offer'd him any feasible Proposition for procuring him any considerable Sums, propos'd to his Majesty the setting on foot a Negotiation with the French King for furnishing a large annual Subsidy or Pension to King Charles for three Years on certain Conditions. On this Scheme the King advis'd with the Treasurer, who, in Obedience to his Majesty's Commands wrote several Letters to Mr. Montague on the Subject of this Negotiation, and that this might appear in a proper Light to that Minister, the King at the Desire of the Treasurer wrote upon the Letter of greatest Importance, *This is writ by Order C. R.* These Letters were written in the Spring of the Year 1678, and therefore, if we conclude any thing from the Actions of Men, one would apprehend, that Mr. Montague was much more in the French Interest than the Lord Treasurer, tho' this great Minister found himself under a Necessity of complying so far with the King's Inclinations as to suffer this Negotiation to go on, that the King might thereby be fully convinc'd how far France was or was not sincere.

Within a few Months after this Mr. Montague began to have quite different Notions, in consequence of his having quite opposite Views. He had hitherto pursued his Interest at Court thro' the Mediation of the Lord Treasurer, and expected that he should have procur'd for him the Office of Secretary of State, but finding himself disappointed, and that this Minister inclin'd rather to favour his Competitor Sir William Temple, he resolv'd to make a sudden Turn, and effectually to secure his own Interest; by furnishing a Party in the House of Commons, who were Enemies to the Lord Treasurer, with such Lights as they would think sufficient for effecting their purposes. In order to carry his Project into Execution, he made Interest to be chosen Member for the Borough of Northampton, for which also Sir William Temple was Candidate, and on the Election was return'd. But on the 6th of November 1678, a Petition was presented to the House of Commons, complaining of an undue Election, and on the 11th of November following the House resolv'd that Mr. Montague was duly elected Member for Northampton, and committed the High Sheriff of the County, for abetting the Interest of Sir William Temple; and not long after Mr. Montague left France without the King's Leave, in order to take his Seat in the House of Commons, and to go through with his Design.

It is not to be conceived that a Transaction of this kind could be carried on without the Court's receiving some Information of it, which was no sooner given than a Resolution was taken to seize Mr. Montague's Papers, in order to prevent his making such Uses of them as they apprehended, as also that it might be in their own Power to prove, that this Negotiation in France about Money came originally from himself, and the Pretence made use of for this Purpose in order to satisfy the House of Commons was, Mr. Montague's having had private Conferences with the Pope's Nuncio at Paris without his Majesty's Directions, and for Purposes to him unknown.

But all this had no Effect, since on the 19th of December 1678 Mr. Montague acquainted the House of Commons that he had in his Custody several Papers which he conceiv'd might tend very much to the Safety of his Majesty's Person and the Preservation of the Kingdom. Upon this a Committee was appointed to take Mr. Montague's Directions and fetch those Papers, which being done, Mr. Montague presented the two Letters before-mentioned, to the House, which were read, and in consequence thereof, a Committee appointed to draw up an Impeachment against the Lord Treasurer. The next Day the Lord Treasurer sent a Letter to the Speaker with two Letters of Mr. Montague's inclos'd, which Letters were read to the House, but not enter'd in the Journal of the House of Commons as the Earl of Danby's Letters are.

This is a distinct Account of the whole Matter, upon which I will take an Opportunity of making some Observations, in order to shew that this Manner of proceeding against the Lord Treasurer was principally intended against the King, because it was foreseen that his Lord-

ship would have justify'd himself under the Royal Authority. That the impeaching this great Minister as popishly affected, gave the Enemies of the Protestant Interest greater Advantages than ever, and drove the King to a closer Connection with the Popish Interest than otherwise he would have fallen into, and that such bad Consequences are always to be apprehended, when Party Piques and personal Prejudices come to influence publick Councils, and the gratifying private Malice is sanctified with the solemn Title of Seeking publick Justice. By which Inquiries it will be made perfectly plain and clear, that this extraordinary Case of the Earl of Danby never can be cited as a Justification of our modern Malecontents, but that the Inferences they have drawn therefrom, like most of their other Arguments, are grounded upon false Facts and maintained by inconclusive Reasoning.

HOME PORTS.

Bristol, April 4. Arrived the William, Sample, from New York; the Sea-shore, Read, from Belvedere; the Nancy, Jones, from South Carolina; the Sally, Allen, from North Carolina.

Falmouth, April 2. Since my last sail'd his Majesty's Sloop the Hound, with the outward-bound Ships. Remain in Port the Hanover Packet, and the Deptford Prize from a Cruise.

Dartmouth, April 3. Since my last came in the Sophia Catherina of Amsterdam, Volkers, from Cadiz; and the Somerset, Hind, of and for Exon from Oporto. This Day sail'd to the Eastward all the homeward-bound Ships mention'd in my former. The Fly, Rickards, from Falmouth for London, anchor'd in our Road last Night, and sail'd again this Morning with the Wind at N. W.

Pool, April 24. Sail'd the Hopewell, White, for Ireland and Newfoundland. Came in the Pike, Franklin, from London; and the L'Aurore, Jacque, from St. Valory, to load Fish for Bayonne. Wind S. W.

Dover, April 4. Wind W. On March 30 came in the Zelandia, Roelandse, of and for Zuricksee from Limerick; and the Concordia, La Fargue, of and from Bayonne for Amsterdam. On the 31st sail'd the Blandford, Willson, and the Ann, Dennis, from Carolina for Amsterdam; and the Brunisse, Lievensen, of and for Zuricksee, from Concall in France. On the 1st inst. came in the Princess Augusta, Gwynn, from London for Barbados. Sail'd the Jonge Elizabeth, Dekker, the Maria Kornelia, Mygom, and the Zelandia, Roelandse; the first from Nantz for Rotterdam, and the last from Limerick for Zuricksee; the Concordia, La Fargue, of and from Bayonne for Amsterdam; and the Jonge Elizabeth, Reynolds, from Crofwick for Dantzick. On the 2d came in the Townsend, a Tender, Burford, from St. Helen's.

Portsmouth, April 5. Since my last came in the Brotherly Love, Younger, from Amsterdam, and the Draper, Moore, from Dublin. Sail'd the Ethelred, Bishop, for Lisbon; the Merry Jacks-Kat, Grainger, for Dantzick; the Christ-church, Bullock, for Jamaica; and the Happy Return, Smithers, for Riga.

Came to Spithead the Jacob and Daniel, Blank, from Surinam for Amsterdam, and the Concordia, Lafarque, from Bayonne for Amsterdam.

Also came to Spithead his Majesty's Ships the Panther, Capt. Gideon, from Ireland, and the Thunder Bomb, Capt. Gregory, from cruising. Sail'd from the Harbour to Spithead this Morning, his Majesty's Ships the Buckingham and Faulkland.

At Spithead are his Majesty's Ships Victory, Buckingham, Panther, Faulkland, Deal-castle, Grampus and Thunder.

Dover, April 5. Arrived the Sandford, Morris, from St. Kitts; the Longford, Fergus, from Mountserrat; the Woodford, Barnard, from Maryland; the Samuel and Mary, Parsons, from New England; all last from the Western Ports, with several others unknown. Came in the Agnes, Pollard, for Bridgewater, and the Hopewell, Harvey, for Plymouth, both from London. Wind S. W.

Deal, April 4. Wind S. Came down and sail'd the William and Ann, Main, for St. Kitts; the Charming Molly, Righton, for Monferat; the Rose, Higgins, for Jamaica; the Charles, Johnson, and the Baltimore, Biggs, for Maryland; the Martha and Sally, Wilkie, from Virginia; the Nathaniel, Hunter, for Liverpool. Remain his Majesty's Ships Lenox and Rupert, with the Industry and Amey Tenders.

Deal,

Deal, April 5. Wind S. W. Remains his Majesty's Ship Lenox and Depford Storeship, the Industry and several other Tenders. The Rupert Man of War is failed to the Westward. Arrived the Diligence, Kaffels, from Guiney last from Cork.

Graveland, April 5. Pass'd by the Vernon, Redmond, from Montserrat; the Thomas and Anne, Brice, from Diep.

Arrived

At Glasgow, the Liberty, Sims, from Antigua, Off Dover, the Prince William, Pike, from Carolina, last from Dartmouth.

At Exeter, the Rebecca and Martha, Copithorne, from St. Kitts last from Scilly.

At Leith, the Priscilla, a Tender, from London, and the John and Mary, Sangster, from Hamburg.

At Glasgow, the Renfrew, Campbell, and the Mercury, Laird, both from Virginia.

At Dublin, the Manager, Cubbart, from Stockholm.

LONDON, April 7.

Last Night arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

The Letters from Rome, which are of the 14th ult. O.S. say, that the Queen of Hungary has repeated her Instances to that Court for an Advance of several Hundred thousand Scudis on account of the War with the King of Prussia, but that the Pope says the Finances of the Apostolical Chamber are so exhausted that he cannot comply with her Demand; and that he had in the mean time writ to all the Electors and other Catholick Princes to do their best for putting an End to that War.

From Vienna the Letters of the 21st ult. say they have Advice from Constantinople, that there are still great Disturbances on account of the Differences betwixt the Ministers about War or Peace with the Christian Powers, but that the pacifick Party is the strongest; and that the Interpreter of the Court is strangled, and the Chancellor turn'd out.

Those from Constantinople by way of Venice say the Turks having resolv'd to send 40000 Horse and Foot to Servia and the Neighbourhood of Belgrade, and some of the Foreign Ministers having represented that it might give Umbrage, they were told, that the Porte was still resolv'd to keep the Peace, but that the present Situation of Affairs would not permit them to leave the Frontiers naked.

Some Letters from Silesia say that 8000 Prussians have open'd the Siege of Neiss, and that a Detachment is also march'd towards Brieg.

Those of the 31st ult. from Petersburg say, that three of the Persons are taken into Custody who are accused of Male-practices in the late Reign, particularly in the Employment of the Moneys appropriated for the War with the Turks; of which Number is M. Fennin formerly Secretary at War, and one of the Secretaries of the Velt Marshal de Munich, whose Embezzlements are charg'd at above 400,000 Rubles. He has already undergone two Examinations.

Those of the 31st ult. from Cologne say a Courier was gone thro' that Place from Vienna for Brussels with News that General Browne had gain'd a considerable Advantage over the Prussians in Silesia, of whom 2000 were left dead in the Field; but it required Confirmation.

The Prince and Princess of Orange are gone from Lewarden to Groningen for about a Fortnight.

The Content of Scarborough, Benj. Lee was lost the 13th of March last on the Long Sand Head, and all the People sav'd.

The 24th ult. O. S. sail'd from Port Orient Eight East India Ships, with 200 Soldiers on board of each Ship.

Last Week dy'd Charles Laye, Esq; Sheriff of Norwich, and Thomas Harvey, Esq; is chosen for the Remainder of the Year in his room, who is Son to Justice Harvey that was Sheriff in 1720 and Mayor in 1727, also Brother to Robert Harvey, Esq; who was Sheriff in 1727 and Mayor in 1738.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Leven is appointed his Majesty's High Commissioner to the ensuing General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Murray is appointed Sheriff of the Shire of Inverness, in the room of the Right Hon. Symon Lord Lovat.

Capt. Goodere, Matthew Mahony and Charles White, are ordered for Execution on To-morrow Se'nnight; Mahony is to be hung in Chains.

Yesterday General Whetham was remov'd, tho' in a very weak Condition, from his House in Sackville street to his House at Turnham-green, for the Benefit of the Air.

Last Week a melancholy Accident happen'd at Whitford near Chelmsford, viz. A Grand daughter of Mr.

Brampton, a Farmer in the said Parish, who came thither on a Visit from her Father's at Durham, playing with a young Lad, Servant in the House, he took up a Gun which stood in the Room, and in a jesting Way threatened to shoot her, and drawing the Trigger, the Piece went off, and shot her dead: She was about 14 Years old. The Piece was loaded with Swan-shot. The Coroner's Jury having sat on the Body, brought in their Verdict Accidental Death, and she was buried on Friday Night last.

Last Saturday ended the Quarter-Sessions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, when the Bench of Justices thank'd Sir John Gonson their Chairman, for his Learned and Excellent Speech and Charge the first Day of the Sessions, and desir'd him to permit the same to be printed.

At the said Sessions one William Joyce, convicted for keeping a disorderly House in New Exchange Row in the Strand, was fined One Shilling, and committed to Bridewel to hard Labour for six Months. And one John Humphreys, otherwise Pistell, was fined one Shilling, and committed to the Prison of the Gatehouse for one Month, being convicted for cheating one Frances Johnson of one Shilling, by pretending to be a Porter who came from the Bell Savage Inn, with a Present for her by the Taunton Coach; whereas when the Basket was opened it proved only a Brickbat. Thomas Gibbs, Elizabeth Pearce, and Margaret Finch, convicted at the said Sessions for several Petty Larcenies, are sentenc'd to be whipt.

On Sunday Night last died at his House in Tothill-street, Westminster, Mr. Weller, an eminent Haberdasher of Small Wares.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Middlesex, appointed Mr. Walbank, one of his Grace's Domesticks, to be Keeper of Clerkenwel Bridewel, in the room of Mr. Creswell, deceased.

To-morrow comes on the Election of Directors of the East India Company, when the following Gentlemen will, 'tis thought, be chosen without Opposition; viz.

* William Baker, Esq; Ald.	John Hope, Esq;
Dodding Braddyll, Esq;	Samuel Hyde, Esq;
Sir William Billers, Knt.	* Michael Impey, Esq;
and Ald.	* Capt. William Mabbott
Stephen Bisse, Esq;	Mr. Nathaniel Newnham,
* Capt. Robert Bootle	jun.
Richard Blount, Esq;	* Mr. John Payne
Christopher Buxton, Esq;	* William Buxton, Esq;
* Richard Burton, Esq;	Jones Raymond, Esq;
Roger Drake, Esq;	William Rider, Esq;
John Emmerson, Esq;	Sir William Rous, Knt. &
Samuel Feake, Esq;	Ald.
Peter Godfrey, Esq;	Sir John Salter, Knt & Ald.
Harry Gough, Esq;	

N. B. Those marked with * are new Ones, and in the room of Mr. Richard Chauncy, William Gosselin, Alexander Hume, Henry Lascelles, Matthew Martin, Esqrs. and Capt. James Winter (disqualify'd by having served the four preceding Years) and Baltzar Lyell, Esq; deceased.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	03 58	04 16

Bank Stock 141 3-4ths. India 156. South Sea 102. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths. New ditto 110 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 99 5-8ths to 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan No Price. Five per Cent. ditto No Price. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance 11 1-8th to 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 41. 3 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 41. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 111 1-half.

Whereas a Grey Roan Mare, 14 Hands high, 7 Years old next Grass, her Head almost black, a bobt Tail that has been nickt and bends in the Middle, has a small Rupture on her Navel, paces but very slow, trots high and rough, the Hair worn in the Girth-place almost to the Skin, was on Friday the 13th of March last hired by a Gentleman at the Old White Hart at Spalding in Lincolnshire to go to Stamford and to return that Night or next, but upon the first Inquiry has not been heard of since; he was diet in a dark-colour'd Drab Riding coat, a Snuff-colour'd Coat, a Scarlet Camblet Waistcoat trim'd with Silver Lace, with Searles Breeches, and a Brown Spencer Wig, went by the Name of Sutton Christopher Pearson, said he was born near Darlington in the Bishoprick of Durham, appears to be about 30 Years of Age, and about six Foot high, long Village, and much pitted with the Small pox: Whoever will secure the said Mare, and give Notice to Stephen Bell Postmaster in Spalding, so as the Mare may be had again, shall receive a Guinea Reward and reasonable Charges.

Wanted,
A Genteel Place (the Law only)
about the Yearly Value of 200 l. by a Letter to A. B. at Hamlin's Coffee-house near the Royal Exchange, the Particulars, the Disposer may bear of a Pamphlet.

This Day is Publish'd,
(Price Six-pence.)
Remarks upon Mr. Webster's
and the DAARER's Pamphlet.
Sold by J. Roberts in Warwick Lane.

This Day is Publish'd, (Pr. 1 s.)
THE Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green
As it is acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane.
By R. DODSLERY.
Printed for R. DODSLERY in Pall-Mall, and sold by J. Roberts in Warwick Lane.

This Day is Publish'd,
(The second Edition, corrected, and enlarged, of)
AN ESSAY on the SINECURE
plained, and the Right of the Publick to them maintained.
Printed for J. PEARCE, at Locke's Head, Corner, Paternoster-Row. Price 1 s. 6 d.

Where may be had, Tatt. Publish'd
Reasons for encouraging the Linen Manufacture in Great Britain, and other Parts of Great Britain. Price 1 s.

This Day is Publish'd,
(Price Five Shillings.)
THE THIRD VOLUME
of **THE Moral Philosopher**; or, the Art and Tyranny inconsistent with the Reason and Authority of the Old and New Testaments, by the Rev. Mr. Lowman's Dissertation on the Prophecy of the Hebrews.

By **PHILALETHES**
Printed for —, and sold by T. Cox at the Royal Exchange; where may be had the first Volumes.

This Day is Publish'd,
(Price 3 s. 6 d.)
CLAUDIAN the POET
History of **RUFINUS**, a most corrupt Prime Minister to the Emperor **THEODOSIUS**, Poetically described, with a Curious and Exact Account of his Life, and his Fiercy Eruptions. To which are added, Two Passages in Claudian, Statius, Ovid, and Lucan, rendered into English Verse. Also, Letters and Entertainings.

By **MR. HUGHES**
Sold by Jacob Robinson, at the Golden Lane, street, and at his Shop in the Inner-Temple Lane.

This Day are Publish'd,
The Two following Pamphlets
(Price Sixpence each.)
I. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. John

In Answer to his Sermon intitled **But when Peter was come to Antioch, I withstood Face, because he was to be blamed.** Gal. II. 11.

II. An Account of the Money Received at the Ophan House in Georgia. To which is added the Building, engrav'd on a large Copper-Plate, with an Account of the Officers, Number of Clergy, their Employment and Education. To which annex'd several Hymns suitable to the Design, their Benefactors. 2. That they may look to whence they were born. 3. That they may learn truly to get their own Living, which they long to work. 4. Upon the Admission of a new Child.

Both by **GEORGE WHITEFIELD**
Late of Pembroke College, Oxford.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Paternoster Row, and sold by R. Hett, at the Bible and Crown in St. Dunstons Church Lane.

From my Lodgings in Newgate, May 1734.
Since my Misfortune of being in this Place, by Order of the Right Hon. Lords, for printing the **Debates of the House of Commons, in Nine Volumes** Oflavo, the Publication of a Part only of the Commons Debates, finding no Demand for them, and having nothing to their recommendation, has thought fit to vend against me and my Edition, to support which the Publishers, as well as the most malicious Informations been wanting, without any other Provocation than the Justice given by the Publick to my Edition; but to become a Person in my unhappy Situation, to the World with a Paper-Contrivance upon this Head, who has bid Adieu both to Truth and Decency, I refer the Curious to the Two Editions, for a full and long Advertisement of the said 3 vols. and conclude with desiring, in his own Words, that would

Be careful to observe,
That the Nine Volumes contain both the Commons Debates from the Year 1688, and the Debates in the Parliament of the Union. And, That the 3 vols. contain the Commons Debates only from the Year 1714.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Paternoster Row, and sold by R. Hett, at the Bible and Crown in St. Dunstons Church Lane.

Since my Misfortune of being in this Place, by Order of the Right Hon. Lords, for printing the **Debates of the House of Commons, in Nine Volumes** Oflavo, the Publication of a Part only of the Commons Debates, finding no Demand for them, and having nothing to their recommendation, has thought fit to vend against me and my Edition, to support which the Publishers, as well as the most malicious Informations been wanting, without any other Provocation than the Justice given by the Publick to my Edition; but to become a Person in my unhappy Situation, to the World with a Paper-Contrivance upon this Head, who has bid Adieu both to Truth and Decency, I refer the Curious to the Two Editions, for a full and long Advertisement of the said 3 vols. and conclude with desiring, in his own Words, that would

Be careful to observe,
That the Nine Volumes contain both the Commons Debates from the Year 1688, and the Debates in the Parliament of the Union. And, That the 3 vols. contain the Commons Debates only from the Year 1714.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Paternoster Row, and sold by R. Hett, at the Bible and Crown in St. Dunstons Church Lane.

Since my Misfortune of being in this Place, by Order of the Right Hon. Lords, for printing the **Debates of the House of Commons, in Nine Volumes** Oflavo, the Publication of a Part only of the Commons Debates, finding no Demand for them, and having nothing to their recommendation, has thought fit to vend against me and my Edition, to support which the Publishers, as well as the most malicious Informations been wanting, without any other Provocation than the Justice given by the Publick to my Edition; but to become a Person in my unhappy Situation, to the World with a Paper-Contrivance upon this Head, who has bid Adieu both to Truth and Decency, I refer the Curious to the Two Editions, for a full and long Advertisement of the said 3 vols. and conclude with desiring, in his own Words, that would

Be careful to observe,
That the Nine Volumes contain both the Commons Debates from the Year 1688, and the Debates in the Parliament of the Union. And, That the 3 vols. contain the Commons Debates only from the Year 1714.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Paternoster Row, and sold by R. Hett, at the Bible and Crown in St. Dunstons Church Lane.

Since my Misfortune of being in this Place, by Order of the Right Hon. Lords, for printing the **Debates of the House of Commons, in Nine Volumes** Oflavo, the Publication of a Part only of the Commons Debates, finding no Demand for them, and having nothing to their recommendation, has thought fit to vend against me and my Edition, to support which the Publishers, as well as the most malicious Informations been wanting, without any other Provocation than the Justice given by the Publick to my Edition; but to become a Person in my unhappy Situation, to the World with a Paper-Contrivance upon this Head, who has bid Adieu both to Truth and Decency, I refer the Curious to the Two Editions, for a full and long Advertisement of the said 3 vols. and conclude with desiring, in his own Words, that would

Be careful to observe,
That the Nine Volumes contain both the Commons Debates from the Year 1688, and the Debates in the Parliament of the Union. And, That the 3 vols. contain the Commons Debates only from the Year 1714.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Paternoster Row, and sold by R. Hett, at the Bible and Crown in St. Dunstons Church Lane.

Since my Misfortune of being in this Place, by Order of the Right Hon. Lords, for printing the **Debates of the House of Commons, in Nine Volumes** Oflavo, the Publication of a Part only of the Commons Debates, finding no Demand for them, and having nothing to their recommendation, has thought fit to vend against me and my Edition, to support which the Publishers, as well as the most malicious Informations been wanting, without any other Provocation than the Justice given by the Publick to my Edition; but to become a Person in my unhappy Situation, to the World with a Paper-Contrivance upon this Head, who has bid Adieu both to Truth and Decency, I refer the Curious to the Two Editions, for a full and long Advertisement of the said 3 vols. and conclude with desiring, in his own Words, that would

Be careful to observe,
That the Nine Volumes contain both the Commons Debates from the Year 1688, and the Debates in the Parliament of the Union. And, That the 3 vols. contain the Commons Debates only from the Year 1714.



N a former Paper I took some Pains to shew how little Credit was due to any Fragments of English History communicated thro' the Canal of *Common Sense*, by exposing his false Representation of the Affair of the Earl of *Danby*: I have since seen Reason to examine and state that Affair

particularly, because of late it is much insisted upon the Parliamentary Proceedings against that were Matters worthy of Applause and of Honour. If we cannot be instructed from our own we lose one of the greatest Benefits resulting from the highest Kind of Experience, since Political History, strictly speaking, the best Evidence in all relating to the Publick; and as to the Point we have all the Lights, all the Testimonies, all the Publick and Private Intelligence, that we can ask more, perhaps, than can be had in respect to any Piece of History of the like Importance. We examine then the Grounds of this Prosecution, and of it, and its Consequences, that we may be informed as to the Mischief or Benefits resulting to the Publick.

The Lord High Treasurer *Danby* was a very Minister in the Reign of *Charles II.* and had the Share for some time in his Master's Confidence. Matter out of Dispute: That from the Nature of his Office, his superior Abilities, and the Criticism of Publick Affairs, he was principally the King in Matters relating to the publick Administration of Government, is likewise indubitable; he was the sole Minister, that he absolutely directed the King's Councils, that he monopolized the Honour, shut out all other Ministers from Credit, and thereby arrogated to himself a Supreme Power over Persons and Things, which render'd him answerable for all the Acts of the Administration, as Falshood; notwithstanding it was posited by the Patriots of those Times, was generated, and made the Ground of very extraordinary Proceedings. All which plainly appears from Testimony, from the Confession of Friends and Enemies, and from clear indisputable Facts, a kind of Evidence which no Art can forge, no Man can evade.

His Master was very unfortunately engag'd in a directly opposite to that of his People. He was inclin'd to support the Popish Religion, and was very desirous to maintain, and even to extend the Prerogative. But tho' these were his real Views, as from a Comparison of Facts and Circumstances we are able to affirm at this Day; yet in his private Judgment, because the King declared himself for contrary Opinions; and as he was a Man of Parts, and great Knowledge, such of his Ministers were truly attach'd to the Interest of the Nation, who wanted Hopes of convincing him of his Error, of bringing him into a warm and steady Pursuit of Measures. This is a fair and impartial Account of the State Things were in, at the time the Earl came to have a considerable Share in the Administration; and from hence we may easily see the Difficulties he labour'd under, and what Steps he must have been oblig'd to take, in order to be ever so honest, his Loyalty ever so sincere, his Zeal for the Publick ever so sincere.

Both by Education and Principle, and as a Minister of State in general, and the Creatures of the Popish Party in particular, were his determin'd Enemies to such a Degree that they propagated the most incredible as it was malicious; and yet it was part of the Charge against him (as, indeed, it was) which angry Men will not charge upon a Minister, his having procur'd the Murder of *Henry Godfrey*, in order to render the Papists transferring the Guilt upon them. In retaliation, he was an Enemy to French Counsels, as he durst dissuade the King from making any Alliance with France; assuring him that he would never find any sincere or beneficial. All this fully appears from the Letters, the most distinct and authentic of the real Designs and unfeigned Sentiments of the French and Popish Faction.

King *Charles* had at that time for his Minister at the Court of France *Mr. Montague*, a Person of great Address and courtly Abilities; he had always profess'd a high Regard for, and a strict Dependence on the Treasurer, who on the other hand seems to have had a great Esteem for him. This *Mr. Montague* knowing the Distress the King was in for Money, and how grateful every Man was who offered him any feasible Proposition for procuring him any considerable Sums, propos'd to his Majesty the setting on foot a Negotiation with the French King for furnishing a large annual Subsidy or Pension to King *Charles* for three Years on certain Conditions. On this Scheme the King advis'd with the Treasurer, who, in Obedience to his Majesty's Commands wrote several Letters to *Mr. Montague* on the Subject of this Negotiation, and that this might appear in a proper Light to that Minister, the King at the Desire of the Treasurer wrote upon the Letter of greatest Importance, *This is writ by Order C. R.* These Letters were written in the Spring of the Year 1678, and therefore, if we conclude any thing from the Actions of Men, one would apprehend, that *Mr. Montague* was much more in the French Interest than the Lord Treasurer, tho' this great Minister found himself under a Necessity of complying so far with the King's Inclinations as to suffer this Negotiation to go on, that the King might thereby be fully convinced how far France was or was not sincere.

Within a few Months after this *Mr. Montague* began to have quite different Notions, in consequence of his having quite opposite Views. He had hitherto pursu'd his Interest at Court thro' the Mediation of the Lord Treasurer, and expected that he should have procur'd for him the Office of Secretary of State, but finding himself disappointed, and that this Minister inclin'd rather to favour his Competitor *Sir William Temple*, he resolv'd to make a sudden Turn, and effectually to secure his own Interest, by furnishing a Party in the House of Commons, who were Enemies to the Lord Treasurer, with such Lights as they would think sufficient for effecting their Purposes. In order to carry his Project into Execution, he made Interest to be chosen Member for the Borough of *Northampton*, for which also *Sir William Temple* was Candidate, and on the Election was returned. But on the 6th of November 1678, a Petition was presented to the House of Commons, complaining of an undue Election, and on the 11th of November following the House resolv'd that *Mr. Montague* was duly elected Member for *Northampton*, and committed the High Sheriff of the County, for abetting the Interest of *Sir William Temple*; and not long after *Mr. Montague* left France without the King's Leave, in order to take his Seat in the House of Commons, and to go through with his Design.

It is not to be conceived that a Transaction of this kind could be carried on without the Court's receiving some Information of it, which was no sooner given than a Resolution was taken to seize *Mr. Montague's* Papers, in order to prevent his making such Uses of them as they apprehended, as also that it might be in their own Power to prove, that this Negotiation in France about Money came originally from himself, and the Pretence made use of for this Purpose in order to satisfy the House of Commons was, *Mr. Montague's* having had private Conferences with the Pope's Nuncio at Paris without his Majesty's Directions, and for Purposes to him unknown.

But all this had no Effect, since on the 19th of December 1678 *Mr. Montague* acquainted the House of Commons that he had in his Custody several Papers which he conceived might tend very much to the Safety of his Majesty's Person and the Preservation of the Kingdom. Upon this a Committee was appointed to take *Mr. Montague's* Directions and fetch those Papers; which being done, *Mr. Montague* presented the two Letters before-mentioned, to the House, which were read, and in consequence thereof, a Committee appointed to draw up an Impeachment against the Lord Treasurer. The next Day the Lord Treasurer sent a Letter to the Speaker with two Letters of *Mr. Montague's* inclosed, which Letters were read to the House, but not entered in the Journal of the House of Commons as the Earl of *Danby's* Letters are.

This is a distinct Account of the whole Matter, upon which I will take an Opportunity of making some Observations, in order to shew that this Manner of proceeding against the Lord Treasurer was principally intended against the King, because it was foreseen that his Lord-

ship would have justified himself under the Royal Authority. That the impeaching this great Minister as popishly affected, gave the Enemies of the Protestant Interest greater Advantages than ever, and drove the King to a closer Connection with the Popish Interest than otherwise he would have fallen into, and that such bad Consequences are always to be apprehended, when Party Piques and personal Prejudices come to influence publick Councils, and the gratifying private Malice is sanctified with the solemn Title of Seeking publick Justice. By which Inquiries it will be made perfectly plain and clear, that this extraordinary Case of the Earl of *Danby* never can be cited as a Justification of our modern Malecontents, but that the Inferences they have drawn therefrom, like most of their other Arguments, are grounded upon false Facts and maintained by inconclusive Reasoning.

HOME PORTS.

Bristol, April 4. Arrived the *William*, Sample, from New York; the *Sea-shore*, Read, from Belvedere; the *Nancy*, Jones, from South Carolina; the *Sally*, Allen, from North Carolina.

Falmouth, April 2. Since my last failed his Majesty's Sloop the *Hound*, with the outward-bound Ships. Remain in Port the *Hanover* Packet, and the *Deptford* Prize from a Cruise.

Dartmouth, April 3. Since my last came in the *Sophia* Catherina of Amsterdam, Volkers, from Cadiz; and the *Somerset*, Hind, of and for Exon from Oporto. This Day failed to the Eastward all the homeward-bound Ships mention'd in my former. The *Fly*, Rickards, from Falmouth for London, anchor'd in our Road last Night, and sail'd again this Morning with the Wind at N. W.

Pool, April 24. Sailed the *Hopewell*, White, for Ireland and Newfoundland. Came in the *Pike*, Franklin, from London; and the *L'Aurore*, Jacque, from St. Valory, to load Fish for Bayonne. Wind S. W.

Cowes, April 4. Wind W. On March 30 came in the *Zelandia*, Roelandse, of and for Zurickzee from Limerick; and the *Concordia*, La Fargue, of and from Bayonne for Amsterdam. On the 31st failed the *Blandford*, Wilson, and the *Ann*, Dennis, from Carolina for Amsterdam; and the *Brunsis*, Lievensen, of and for Zurickzee, from Concall in France. On the 1st inst. came in the *Princess* Augusta, Gwynn, from London for Barbados. Sailed the *Jonge Elizabeth*, Dekker, the *Maria Kornelia*, Mygom, and the *Zelandia*, Roelandse; the first from Nantz for Rotterdam, and the last from Limerick for Zurickzee; the *Concordia*, La Fargue, of and from Bayonne for Amsterdam; and the *Jonge Elizabeth*, Reyntis, from Croswick for Dantzick. On the 2d came in the *Townsend*, a Tender, Burford, from St. Helen's.

Portsmouth, April 5. Since my last came in the *Brotherly Love*, Younger, from Amsterdam, and the *Draper*, Moore, from Dublin. Sailed the *Ethelred*, Bishop, for Lisbon; the *Merry Jacks-Kat*, Grainger, for Dantzick; the *Christ-church*, Bullock, for Jamaica; and the *Happy Return*, Smithers, for Riga.

Came to Spithead the *Jacob* and *Daniel*, Blank, from Surinam for Amsterdam, and the *Concorda*, Lafarque, from Bayonne for Amsterdam.

Also came to Spithead his Majesty's Ships the *Panther*, Capt. Gideon, from Ireland, and the *Thunder Bomb*, Capt. Gregory, from cruising. Sailed from the Harbour to Spithead this Morning, his Majesty's Ships the *Buckingham* and *Faulkland*.

At Spithead are his Majesty's Ships *Victory*, *Buckingham*, *Panther*, *Faulkland*, *Deal-castle*, *Grampus* and *Thunder*.

Dover, April 5. Arrived the *Sandford*, Morris, from St. Kitts; the *Longford*, Fergus, from Mountserrat; the *Woodford*, Barnard, from Maryland; the *Samuel* and *Mary*, Parsons, from New England; all last from the Western Ports, with several others unknown. Came in the *Agnes*, Pollard, for Bridgewater, and the *Hopewell*, Harvey, for Plymouth, both from London. Wind S. W.

Deal, April 4. Wind S. Came down and failed the *William* and *Ann*, Main, for St. Kitts; the *Charming Molly*, Righton, for Monserat; the *Rose*, Higgins, for Jamaica; the *Charles*, Johnson, and the *Baltimore*, Biggs, for Maryland; the *Martha* and *Sally*, Wilkie, from Virginia; the *Nathaniel*, Hunter, for Liverpool. Remain his Majesty's Ships *Lenox* and *Rupert*, with the *Industry* and *Amey* Tenders.

Dial,

Deal, April 5. Wind S. W. Remains his Majesty's Ship Lenox and Depford Storeship, the Industry and several other Tenders. The Rupert Man of War is sailed to the Westward. Arrived the Diligence, Kalleis, from Guiney last from Cork.

Graveland, April 5. Pass'd by the Vernon, Redmond, from Montserrat; the Thomas and Anne, Brice, from Diep.

Arrived

At Glasgow, the Liberty, Sims, from Antigua, Off Dover, the Prince William, Pike, from Carolina, last from Dartmouth.

At Exeter, the Rebecca and Martha, Copithorne, from St. Kitts last from Scilly.

At Leith, the Priscilla, a Tender, from London, and the John and Mary, Sangler, from Hamburg.

At Glasgow, the Renfrew, Campbell, and the Mercury, Laird, both from Virginia.

At Dublin, the Manager, Cubbart, from Stockholm.

L O N D O N, April 7.

Last Night arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

The Letters from Rome, which are of the 14th ult. O. S. say, that the Queen of Hungary has repeated her Instances to that Court for an Advance of several Hundred thousand Scudis on account of the War with the King of Prussia, but that the Pope says the Finances of the Apostolical Chamber are so exhausted that he cannot comply with her Demand; and that he had in the mean time writ to all the Electors and other Catholick Princes to do their best for putting an End to that War.

From Vienna the Letters of the 21st ult. say they have Advice from Constantinople, that there are still great Disturbances on account of the Differences betwixt the Ministers about War or Peace with the Christian Powers, but that the pacifick Party is the strongest; and that the Interpreter of the Court is strangled, and the Chancellor turn'd out.

Those from Constantinople by way of Venice say the Turks having resolv'd to send 40000 Horse and Foot to Servia and the Neighbourhood of Belgrade, and some of the Foreign Ministers having represented that it might give Umbrage, they were told, that the Porte was still resolv'd to keep the Peace, but that the present Situation of Affairs would not permit them to leave the Frontiers naked.

Some Letters from Silesia say that 8000 Prussians have open'd the Siege of Neiss, and that a Detachment is also march'd towards Brieg.

Those of the 13th ult. O. S. from Petersburg say, that three of the Persons are taken into Custody who are accused of Male practices in the late Reign, particularly in the Employment of the Moneys appropriated for the War with the Turks; of which Number is M. Fennin formerly Secretary at War, and one of the Secretaries of the Velt Marshal de Munich, whose Embezzlements are charg'd at above 400,000 Rubles. He has already undergone two Examinations.

Those of the 31st ult. from Cologne say a Courier was gone thro' that Place from Vienna for Brussels with News that General Browne had gain'd a considerable Advantage over the Prussians in Silesia, of whom 2000 were left dead in the Field; but it required Confirmation.

The Prince and Princess of Orange are gone from Lewarden to Groningen for about a Fortnight.

The Content of Scarborough, Benj. Lee was lost the 13th of March last on the Long Sand Head, and all the People sav'd.

The 24th ult. O. S. sail'd from Port Orient Eight East India Ships, with 200 Soldiers on board of each Ship.

Last Week dy'd Charles Laye, Esq; Sheriff of Norwich, and Thomas Harvey, Esq; is chosen for the Remainder of the Year in his room, who is Son to Justice Harvey that was Sheriff in 1720 and Mayor in 1727, also Brother to Robert Harvey, Esq; who was Sheriff in 1727 and Mayor in 1738.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Leven is appointed his Majesty's High Commissioner to the ensuing General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Murray is appointed Sheriff of the Shire of Inverness, in the room of the Right Hon. Symon Lord Lovat.

Capt. Goodere, Matthew Mahony and Charles White, are ordered for Execution on To-morrow Se'nnight; Mahony is to be hung in Chains.

Yesterday General Whetham was remov'd, tho' in a very weak Condition, from his House in Sackville-street to his House at Turnham-green, for the Benefit of the Air.

Last Week a melancholy Accident happen'd at Whitford near Chelmsford, viz. A Grand-daughter of Mr.

Brampton, a Farmer in the said Parish, who came thither on a Visit from her Father's at Durham, playing with a young Lad, Servant in the House, he took up a Gun which stood in the Room, and in a jesting Way threaten'd to shoot her, and drawing the Trigger, the Piece went off, and shot her dead: She was about 14 Years old. The Piece was loaded with Swan-shot. The Coroner's Jury having sat on the Body, brought in their Verdict Accidental Death, and she was buried on Friday Night last.

Last Saturday ended the Quarter-Sessions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, when the Bench of Justices thank'd Sir John Gonson their Chairman, for his Learned and Excellent Speech and Charge the first Day of the Sessions, and desir'd him to permit the same to be printed.

At the said Sessions one William Joyce, convicted for keeping a disorderly House in New Exchange Row in the Strand, was fined One Shilling, and committed to Bridewel to hard Labour for six Months. And one John Humphreys, otherwise Pistell, was fined one Shilling, and committed to the Prison of the Gatehouse for one Month, being convicted for cheating one Frances Johnson of one Shilling, by pretending to be a Porter who came from the Bell Savage Inn, with a Present for her by the Taunton Coach; whereas when the Basket was opened it proved only a Brickbat. Thomas Gibbs, Elizabeth Pearce, and Margaret Finch, convicted at the said Sessions for several Petty Larcenies, are sentenc'd to be whipt.

On Sunday Night last died at his House in Tothill-street, Westminster, Mr. Weller, an eminent Haberdasher of Small Wares.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Middlesex, appointed Mr. Walbank, one of his Grace's Domesticals, to be Keeper of Clerkenwel Bridewel, in the room of Mr. Crefwell, deceased.

To-morrow comes on the Election of Directors of the East India Company, when the following Gentlemen will, 'tis thought, be chosen without Opposition; viz.

* William Baker, Esq; Ald.	John Hope, Esq;
Dodding Braddyll, Esq;	Samuel Hyde, Esq;
Sir William Billers, Knt.	* Michael Impey, Esq;
and Ald.	* Capt. William Mabbott
Stephen Bisse, Esq;	Mr. Nathaniel Newnham,
* Capt. Robert Bootle	jun.
Richard Blount, Esq;	* Mr. John Payne
Christopher Burrow, Esq;	* William Pomeroy, Esq;
* Richard Burton, Esq;	Jones Raymond, Esq;
Roger Drake, Esq;	William Rider, Esq;
John Emmerfon, Esq;	Sir William Rous, Knt. &
Samuel Feake, Esq;	Ald.
Peter Godfrey, Esq;	Sir John Salter, Knt. & Ald.
Harry Gough, Esq;	

N. B. Those marked with * are new Ones, and in the room of Mr. Richard Chauncy, William Goffelin, Alexander Hume, Henry Lascelles, Matthew Martin, Esqrs. and Capt. James Winter (disqualify'd by having served the four preceding Years) and Baltzar Lyell, Esq; deceased.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	03 58	04 16

Bank Stock 141 3-4ths. India 156. South Sea 102. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths. New ditto 110 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 99 5-8ths to 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan No Price. Five per Cent. ditto No Price. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance 11 1-8th to 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 41. 3 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 41. 7 s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 111 1-half.

Whereas a Grey Roan Mare, 14 Hands high, 7 Years old next Grass, her Head almost black, a bobt Tail that has been rickt and bends in the Middle, has a small Rupture on her Navel, paces but very slow, trots high and rough, the Hair worn in the Girth-place almost to the Skin, was on Friday the 13th of March last hired by a Gentleman at the Old White Hart at Spalding in Lincolnshire to go to Stamford and to return that Night or next, but upon the strictest Inquiry has not been heard of since; he was dressed in a dark-colour'd Drab Riding coat, a Snuff-colour'd Coat, a Scarlet Camblet Waistcoat trim'd with Silver Lace, with Scarlet Breeches, and a Brown Spencer Wig, went by the Name of Sutton Christopher Pearson, said he was born near Darlington in the Bishoprick of Durham, appears to be about 30 Years of Age, and about six Foot high, long Visage, and much pitted with the Small-pox: Whoever will secure the said Mare, and give Notice to Stephen Bell Postmaster in Spalding, so as she may be had again, shall receive a Guinea Reward and reasonable Charges.

Wanted,

A Genteel Place (the Law only) about the Yearly Value of 200 l. by a Letter to A. B. at Hamlin's Coffee-house near the Royal Exchange of the Particulars, the Disposer may hear of a Person

This Day is Publish'd,
(Price Six-pence.)

Remarks upon Mr. Webb's
and the Drafter's Pamphlet.
SOLD by J. Roberts in Warwick-lane.

This Day is Publish'd, (Pr. 1 s.)
THE Blind Beggar of Bethnal
As it is acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane.
By R. DODSLEY.
Printed for R. Dodsley in Pall Mall, and sold by
in Paternoster Row.

This Day is Publish'd,
(The second Edition, corrected, and
largely, of)

AN ESSAY on the SINE
FUND; wherein the Nature thereof is
plain'd, and the Right of the Publick to that
and maintained.
Printed for J. PEELE, at Locke's Head
Corner, Paternoster-Row. Price 1 s. 6d.
Where may be had, 7th Publish'd.
Reasons for encouraging the Linen Manufacture
land, and other Parts of Great Britain. Price 1 s.

This Day is Publish'd,
(Price Five Shillings)

THE THIRD VOLUME
THE Moral Philosopher; or,
fiction and Tyranny inconsistent with
reasoned by the Rev. Dr. Leland's Second Volume
vine Authority of the Old and New Testament
the Rev. Mr. Lowman's Dissertation on the Customs
of the Hebrews
By PHILALETHE
Printed for —, and sold by T. Cox at the
the Royal Exchange; where may be had the First
Volumes.

This Day is Publish'd,
(Price 3 s. 6d.)

CLAUDIAN the POET
History of RUFINUS, a most corrupt
Prime Minister to the Emperor TACITUS.
Poetically described; with a Cuius and
its fiery Eruptions. To which are added, the
Passages in Claudian, Statius, Ovid, Annals
pides, render'd into English Verse. Also, LETTERS
and Entertainings
By Mr. HUGHES.
Sold by Jacob Robinson, at the Golden Lane
street, and at his Shop in the Inner-Temple Lane.

This Day are Publish'd,
The Two following Pamphlets.
(Price Sixpence each.)

I. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. John
In Answer to his Sermon intitled
But when Peter was come to Antioch, I was with him,
Face, because he was to be bl'm'd.
II An Account of the Money Received at
the Orphan-House in Georgia. To which is added
of the Building, engrav'd on a large Copper-Plate
with an Account of the Officers; Number of
in, their Employment and Education. To which
annex'd several Hymns suitable to the Design
their Benefactors. 2. That they may look to
whence they were born. 3. That they may be
truly to get their own Living, which they find
to work 4. Upon the Admission of a new Child
Both by GEORGE WHITEFIELD
Late of Pembroke College, Oxford.
Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Paternoster
and sold by R. Hett, at the Bible and Crown in Fleet

From my Lodgings in Newgate, March

Since my Misfortune of being
in this Place, by Order of the Right Hon. the
Lords, for printing the Debates of the House of
Commons, in Nine Volumes Octavo, the Publication
tion of a Part only of the Commons Debates, my
finding no Demand for them, and having nothing
their recommendation, has thought fit to vent
gainst me and my Edition, to support which the
Falloods, as well as the most malicious Insinuations
been wanting, without any other Provocation than
rence given by the Publick to my Edition; but I
become a Person in my unhappy Situation to
World with a Paper-Controversy upon this Head,
who has bid Adieu both to Truth and Decency, I
to refer the Curious to the Two Editions, for a
of the many notorious Falloods offered at the
long Advertisement of the said 3 vols and beg
conclude with desiring, in his own Words, that
would

Be careful to observe,
That the Nine Volumes contain both the
COMMONS Debates from the Year 1668, to
Protest, and the Debates in the Parliament of
the Union. And,
That the 3 vols contain the Commons Debates
only) from the Year 1714.